

Copy protection system

The invention relates to an apparatus for reading out information from an information carrier, the information including at least a first signal of at least partly encrypted content, to an apparatus for storing such information as well as to corresponding methods. The invention relates further to an information carrier, to a method of exchanging copy protection information and to a copy protection system.

Films released on DVD are protected from being copied by the so-called Content Scrambling System (CSS) encryption method, well known to a person skilled in the art. In the future, additional protection methods such as digital watermarking will be added. With the imminent introduction of recordable and rewritable DVD formats into the consumer-market, there is also the need of so called "play control" which ensures that certain copy protection rules are checked. One of these rules is the following: CSS encrypted content on a recordable disc should be refused. This rule has been specified in the CSS-license, but has not been substantiated in its technical realisation. In other words, although all DVD-player manufacturers should obey this rule per the CSS-license, there is no clear way to implement this. The invention disclosed here presents such a realisation.

In order to implement this rule, recordable discs have to be distinguished from pre-recorded discs, e.g. DVD-ROM discs. There are two ways of approaching this problem:

- Recognise all recordable formats (present and future) (e.g. pre-groove detection). This method is technically simple but seriously flawed from a security point of view. There is an incentive for recordable disc manufacturers to continually attempting to modify their recordable media in such a way that players (not recorders) recognise them as
- ROM discs, so as to circumvent the CSS-rule. New players would have to recognise those new discs as well, i.e. an arms race.
- Introduce a physical disc mark for DVD-ROM discs which cannot be reproduced by consumers on recordable discs e.g. ROM-wobble as disclosed in US 5,737,286. This wobble is a (small) radial variation of the spiral made up by pits and lands and recorded in phase. This wobble can be detected in a player from the Differential Phase Detection

(DPD)-radial servo-tracking signal, present in the drive servo mechanism. The discs upon which such a wobble is detected are marked pre-recorded, whereas discs without a wobble are marked recordable. In this way, the wobble can be used for distinguishing pre-recorded discs from recordable discs.

5 In the second solution, for additional security, the proposed ROM-wobble can have a payload, which is (cryptographically) tied to the content, e.g. by using the payload in the watermark. This is where the wobble shows its real strength. The wobble could also be tied to CSS, which has the added bonus of providing an upgrade path.

10 The problem with introducing the ROM-wobble is the presence of legacy ROM-discs with CSS content that do not have the wobble. I.e. there are two types of discs without a wobble: i) recordable or rewriteable discs which should be rejected when comprising protected content, e.g. CSS protected content, ii) legacy pre-recorded discs which should be played back (even when comprising (CSS) protected content).

15 It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a solution to the above mentioned problem, i.e. to provide a solution of implementing the CSS rule for information carriers including at least a first signal of at least partly encrypted content.

20 This object is achieved by an apparatus for reading out information from an information carrier as claimed in claim 1, an apparatus for storing such information as claimed in claim 11, corresponding methods as claimed in claim 10 and 12, an information carrier as claimed in claim 14, a method of exchanging copy protection information as claimed in claim 16 and a copy protection system as claimed in claim 17.

25 According to the invention in the content on "new" discs there will be a second signal, which may also be called "trigger". This trigger has the following requirements:

- It should be easily detectable from looking just at the content
- It should not be easily removable by a hacker
- It should not affect content preparation.

30 Previous solutions did not meet all of the above criteria. Watermarks embedded in the video are not easily detectable: the content is CSS-encrypted, and checking for the watermark requires decryption, which is typically expensive in a DVD-drive. An alternative watermark method on the level of the MPEG stream (so called PTY marks) is easily detected, but is not acceptable from the viewpoint that the impact on content

preparation should be low. Straightforward methods of setting a few bits in the CSS encrypted content are easily hacked.

According to the invention a second signal is logically embedded in the first signal. If this second signal is detected on the information carrier it is indicated that a physical mark has been used by a recording apparatus, e.g. by the mastering machine, for storing at least part of the information on the information carrier. If such a physical mark will then not be found on the information carrier then the information carrier may constitute an illegal copy.

The invention has one system aspect and one implementation aspect. The system aspect is that there is (A) an information carrier with a special (physical) mark and (B) content on that carrier (first signal) containing a second signal (the trigger). The (copy-protection) system rule is that players should only play back content in two cases: (i) there is no trigger/second signal in the content and (ii) content which has a trigger/second signal, resides on a carrier WITH physical mark. A carrier without physical mark and WITH second signal in the content is illegal.

The implementation aspect of this invention is a practical choice for the second signal (the trigger). The problem that is solved is that of storing a second signal into (audio/video) content, on the "logical level", not on the "physical" level. This second signal observes the following constraints:

(i) The second signal should be "hard" to remove by a (malicious) user. The applied measure of "hard" is that for the trigger to be removed, the user has to be able to (CSS-) decrypt the video. Normally a pirate wouldn't be able to do that, because he doesn't have the proper key. It is not enough to encode the second signal in a single bit, like the copy bit on CDs, as sold in the store. If it is '1', the CD may be copied, if it is '0' it may not be copied. Such a bit can be easily manipulated in a computer, as evidenced by the fact that so many people copy CDs to CD-R.

(ii) The second signal should be backwards compatible: i.e. a disk with the signal, should be playable on an old existing DVD-player that doesn't know about second signals. This is not trivial because e.g. the DVD-Video format defines pretty much every bit in the video file. There is no way to stuff information into the video file itself. Otherwise the player will show "hick-ups" on the screen.

(iii) It should be possible to determine the presence of the second signal without actually (CSS)-decrypting the content. This is not trivial because as a simple way to satisfy (i), it has been suggested to have the recorder include the second signal into the

music/video and then encrypt the whole thing. Then by definition it satisfies (i), but not (iii), because the player, especially when it is a PC-drive, needs to have access to the decryption keys to check for presence of the second signal.

- (iv) It does not require a major overhaul of the content preparation process
5 (like writing completely new disk formatting software).

In a preferred embodiment of the invention the apparatus is provided for reading information from an optical record carrier like a CD or a DVD, i. e. the apparatus is a CD- or DVD-player.

- In a further preferred embodiment of the invention the physical mark is a
10 physical disc mark like a wobble as described above. Such a wobble can be used to distinguish pre-recorded discs from recordable discs since an apparatus for recording information on recordable discs is not able to write information on the disc using such a wobble.

- According to another aspect of the invention the second signal is a single bit
15 trigger. This is quite a simple solution since only one bit needs to be embedded in the first signal to indicate if a physical mark is used for storing information on the information carrier or not.

- In another embodiment of the invention the second signal is embedded in the first signal by encoding it in a predetermined pattern of encrypted and unencrypted packs of
20 the first signal. CSS-encrypted content is typically decrypted both in hardware (in tabletop DVD-players) and software (in PCs). Software decryption slows down the PC substantially, and seriously degrades the viewing quality of a DVD-film. To ameliorate this situation, only a limited fraction of the video stream has been encrypted in a DVD-mastering facility. The stream is divided into so called packs of 2 Kbytes each, and typically somewhere between
25 10-50% of the packs have been encrypted.

According to this embodiment of the invention a message for the purpose of copy protection may be transmitted by the deliberately encrypting packs following a certain pattern. As an example, encrypt the packs according to the rule:

- u-u-u-e-e-u-u-u-e-e-u-u-u-e-e-u-u-u-e-e-....
30 to transmit a '0' message, and

u-u-u-u-e-e-u-u-u-u-e-e-u-u-u-u-e-e-....
to transmit a '1' bit, where 'u' stands for an unencrypted pack, and 'e' for an encrypted one. For a hacker to remove these messages (which would be interpreted by a DVD-player in accordance with the purpose of this embodiment to expect an appropriate disc-mark like the

wobble) he would need to decrypt CSS and re-encrypt it; decryption is not enough, because the watermark can be detected in clear content. The particular manner to encode information in the pattern of encrypted/unencrypted packs should be sufficiently exotic that it has an extremely low probability of having occurred in DVD encoded in the past. Therefore something like pseudo-random noise patterns of u's and e's would be more suitable.

Advantageous further developments thereof are claimed in further dependent claims. Because the number of encrypted and unencrypted packs per second is not equal (the number of 'u's is usually quite larger than 'e's to facilitate DVD-playback in software) the aforementioned pseudo-random patterns would have to be biased somehow. The standard manner to cheaply construct a pseudo-random noise sequence is the LFSR (linear feedback shift register), which is defined by a so-called irreducible (primitive) generator polynomial of a finite field $GF(p^q)$, where q is the length of the LFSR, and p is prime or the power of a prime. It is common to choose $p = 2$. However to create a biased pseudo-random sequence with bias $1/s$ (i.e. out of every s packs, $s-1$ are unencrypted and 1 is encrypted), with s prime, the polynomial should be chosen over $GF(s)$. The output of the LFSR is then a random sequence of elements l_i of $GF(s)$: $0, 1, 2, \dots, s-1$. If every l_i is replaced by 'u' if $l_i \geq 1$, and by 'e' if $l_i = 0$, otherwise, a recipe to encrypt the packs with the required bias is obtained. This principle can be generalized to pseudo-random sequences with bias $1/s$, where s is not just prime, but the power of a prime. In an embodiment the linear feedback shift register is over Galois field $GF(s)$ and its output is biased by interpreting emitted symbols '0' ... 's-n-1' as 'unencrypted' and 's-n' ... 's-1' as 'encrypted'.

In an alternative embodiment of the invention the second signal is embedded in the first signal by selecting a key for at least partly encrypting the information from one of at least two groups of keys. As an example the keys used to encrypt the content are 40 bits long. Another embodiment of the invention consists of designing a detection algorithm, i.e. a function operating on the key $K: \rightarrow f(K)$, where $f(K)$ can be 0 or 1. $f()$ should be chosen in such a way that when operating on the keys used in the DVD-titles published so far (on the order of 4000 keys), it always yields 0. The way to enforce the CSS-rule would then be that a player reads the disc key K , computes $f(K)$, and if the result is 0, it knows that no second signal, e.g. no wobble, is necessary (because the key must belong to a movie published in a time when the second signal was not required yet). If the result however is '1', then the player must also check for a second signal. If there is no second signal, the disc is an illegal copy of CSS-encrypted material on a recordable, or illegitimately mastered ROM disc.

After introduction of this system, the implication for the publishers is that before encrypting a movie with key K , they would check whether $f(K)=1$ when they want second signal protection, e.g. wobble protection, for their content, and $f(K)=0$ when they don't. If the key K doesn't have the appropriate properties, a new random K needs to be chosen. In practice this is not a problem, because disc-keys are distributed by a single licensing organisation the "DVD_CCA", located in California.

For this reason a preferred selection of $f()$ that it is 0 on one half of all possible keys and 1 on the other half; in that case on average no more than 2 tries are needed to find a suitable K . There is an additional reason to require $f()$ to have this property: $f()$ would be built into DVD-players and would therefore potentially be known publicly. It would be undesirable if the keys of all past 4000 DVD titles could be derived from knowing $f()$ alone. It will be explained how such a function can be constructed from a given set of 4000 arbitrary keys. The conclusion is that $f()$ is surprisingly simple a) to compute and b) to implement. Implementation requires storage of approximately 64 40-bit (non-confidential) constants, and computation requires seven 40-bit XOR operations plus shift register.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention the decoding algorithm used for decoding from which group of keys a certain key has been selected consists of examining the outcome of projecting an n -bit key onto a set of fixed n -bit numbers.

The invention has as an important advantage that the second signal (the "wobble trigger") does not need decryption and watermark detection. This is accomplished by embedding the second signal, used to distinguish new media on which information is stored using a physical mark from legacy discs, in the encryption instead of in the watermark.

The invention has as additional advantages:

- Wobbled discs play on legacy players;
- The encrypted content on wobbled discs contains a secure wobble trigger which is hard to remove;
- Legacy discs play on new players, because the wobble trigger is not present, so the player will not check on the existence of a wobble. As a result the wobbled discs and the not-wobbled discs can co-exist;
- The wobble provided an optional extra level of security;
- The wobble works with CPPM (Copy Protection for Pre-recorded Media; the copy protection scheme for DVD-Audio) or CSS;
- Wobble detection in the drive requires limited hardware cost (5000-6000 gates).

Although the design of the invention as outlined above has been specifically triggered by problems in the DVD arena, it is conceivable that the invention has a much wider range of applications. E.g. a revocation scheme could be based on this. A player would have the general structure of the function $f()$ on board, but it would load the constants dynamically.

The invention refers also to a method of reading out information, to an apparatus for storing information, to a method of storing information, to an information carrier for storing information, to a method of exchanging copy protection information and to a copy protection system as claimed in further independent claims. It shall be understood that these devices and methods can be developed further and can have further embodiments identical or similar to those which have been described above and which are laid down in the dependent claims of claim 1.

The invention shall now be explained in more detail with reference to the figures, in which

Fig. 1 shows a block diagram of an apparatus for reading out information from an information carrier according to the invention,

Fig. 2 shows a block diagram of such an apparatus according to the invention,

Fig. 3 shows the steps of a method for reading information according to the invention,

Fig. 4 shows a first embodiment of a linear feedback shift register used according to the invention,

Fig. 5 shows a second embodiment of a linear feedback shift register according to the invention,

Fig. 6 shows a flow chart explaining another embodiment of the invention, and

Fig. 7 shows a block diagram of a copy protection system according to the invention.

Figure 1 shows an apparatus according to the invention for reading of the information carrier 17. The apparatus comprises driving means 26 for rotating the information carrier 17 and a read head 27 for reading out the tracks present on the information carrier. The read head 27 comprises an optical system of a known type to focus a

light spot 28 on a track by means of a beam of light 29 guided through optical elements like a collimator lens 39, to collimate the beam of light and an objective lens, to focus the beam of light. This beam of light 29 originates from a radiation source 41, e.g. an infrared laser diode with a wavelength of 650 nm and an optical output of 1 mW. The read head 27 further

5 comprises a tracking actuator for fine-positioning the light spot 28 in the radial direction in the middle of the track. Adjusting the position of the light spot to the position of the track can also be achieved by changing the position of the objective lens 40.

After being reflected by the information carrier 17, the beam of light 29 is detected by a detector 42 of a known type, e.g. a quadrant detector generates detector signals 10 31 including a read signal, a tracking-error signal, focussing-error signal, synchronisation signal and lock-in signal. E.g. a beam splitting cube 43, a polarising beam splitting cube, a pellicle or a retarder can be used for this. The apparatus further comprises tracking means 32 connected to the read head 27 for receiving the tracking-error signal of the read head 27 and for steering the tracking actuator 30. During reading out the information carrier 17 the 5 reading-out signal is converted in the read out means 34 into output information 33 the read out means for example comprising a channel decoder or an error-corrector. The apparatus further comprises an address detector 35 for retrieving the addresses from the detector signals 31 and positioning means 36 for coarse positioning the read head 27 in the radial direction of the track. The apparatus further comprises detection means 48 for receiving the detector 20 signals 31 from the read head 27. The detector signals 31 are used by the detection means 48 for synchronising the read out means 34. The apparatus further comprises a system control unit 37 for receiving commands of a controlling computer system or a user and for regulating the apparatus by means of control lines 38, e.g. a system bus connected to the driving means 26, the positioning means 36, the address detector 35, the tracking means 32 and the read out 25 means 34.

In this apparatus for reading out information from an information carrier a check is performed which results in a possible refusal to play back the information carrier if a predefined condition, substantially as described above, is not matched.

Figure 2 shows simply block diagram of a playback apparatus according to the 30 invention. Therein the encrypted content read from a disc 17 is transferred to a trigger checking unit 10 where it is checked if a trigger, i. e. a second signal is embedded in the encrypted content. The result of this check is provided to a play control unit 11. In parallel a wobble signal, if detected on the disc 17, is also provided to the play control unit 11.

According to these two inputs the play control unit 11 decides if the encrypted content read from the disc 17 shall be released for playback or not.

In Figure 3 the steps of the method of reading out information from an information carrier according to the invention are shown. In a first step 100 it is checked if a trigger is present. In a first decision step 101 it is then decided based on the result of the first step 100 if a playback of the read information is allowed (no trigger present) or a wobble needs to be present (trigger present) if playback shall be allowed. In the latter case it is checked in step 102 if a wobble is present. If this is the case then playback is allowed (step 103). If no wobble is present then playback of the read information is refused.

With reference to Figures 2 and 3, the following checks can occur in a play back apparatus according to the invention (it must be noted that a legacy disc is a pre-recorded disc comprising encrypted content, a wobbled disc is a pre-recorded disc comprising a wobble, a legacy drive is an old compliant drive, a new drive is a new compliant drive):

- legacy drive + legacy disc → pass;
- legacy drive + wobbled disc → pass (the "old" legacy drive doesn't see the disc-mark, i.e. the wobble, but doesn't notice the wobble trigger either);
- new drive + legacy disc → pass (the new drive doesn't find the disc-mark on the old disc, but no wobble trigger either);
- new drive + wobbled disc → pass (the new drive finds the wobble trigger and also finds the wobble; as an option, to further strengthen the copy protection scheme, the payload of the wobble can be detected and checked);
- new drive + non-legacy disc → fail (the new drive finds the wobble trigger, but doesn't find the wobble, necessary for playing the content on the disc).

Some encryption schemes (like CSS) do not encrypt the entire stream that they attempt to protect e.g. for performance reasons. The choice to encrypt only say 50% of the content represents a trade-off between de/encryption-effort and security offered. In general the content is divided into blocks, which can also be called "sectors" or "packs". If the recorder encrypts only 50% of the sectors, it still has the freedom to choose which sectors to encrypt. For existing schemes this happens following a regular pattern (one encrypted, one in-the-clear, one encrypted etc.) for 50% or (one encrypted, two in-the-clear, one encrypted, two in-the-clear, etc.) for 33%. By defining a fixed non-standard encryption pattern, say (e.g. 11100100, where '1'=encrypted, '0'=in-the-clear) repeated over and over, a second signal, e.g. a wobble trigger, can be inserted which observed the above mentioned constraints. Thus in a

partially encrypted stream it is possible to transmit a message (the second signal or trigger) by using the redundancy in the choice of which sectors (blocks, packs) of that stream to encrypt.

Figure 4 shows a block diagram of a linear feedback shift register (LFSR) for generating a predetermined pattern to be used for encrypting certain packs of the first signal according to the invention. This LFSR has length four, but in practical cases it would have a length $\sim 16 \dots 32$. The numbers in the four boxes $g_0 - g_3$ are taken from $GF(p)$, the field of order p (p can be prime or a power of a prime number). In the following, it will be constrained to $p=\text{prime}$, the most relevant, but there is no need to constrain it in general. In the case of $p=\text{prime}$ $GF(p)$ is just the set $\{0,1,2,\dots,p-1\}$. The fact that this set is called a field, refers to the fact that when two numbers from $GF(p)$ are multiplied, added, subtracted etc., the final result is always reduced modulo p . E.g. if $p=5$ it results in $4*3=2$ (because $4*3=12 = 2*5+2 = 2 \text{ modulo } 5$). This is then called a shift-register of length four over $GF(p)$. The simplest LFSR is over $GF(2)$, in which case $g_0 \dots g_3$ are just 0 or 1, i.e. bits, and addition (modulo 2) is just the boolean XOR-operation.

The purpose of the LFSR is to produce a stream of random bits $\{g_0 \dots g_3\}$ output 11011011110000101... etc. To do this some initial choice is made for $g_0 - g_3$, e.g. $g_3=1$, $g_2=0$, $g_1=0$, $g_0=1$. This is called the "seed" of the LFSR. Then the LFSR is "clocked" which means the content of a box is moved to the one to the left of it. The leftmost box g_3 is the "output" of the LFSR. The new value of g_0 , i.e. the new content of the rightmost box is equal to g_3+g_0 (the old values) $= 1+1 = 0$ (it is calculated modulo 2). Now $\{g_3, \dots, g_0\} = \{0,0,1,0\}$, and the output is '1'. The set of boxes that participate in the calculation of the new g_0 (here the 0th and the 3rd box) are called the "taps" of the LFSR. For every time the LFSR is clocked a new random bit is received. Thus a '1001000..' is created:

	$g_3 \dots g_0$	output
	1001	
	0010	1
	0100	0
	1000	0
	0001	1
	0011	0
	0111	0
	1111	0
	

This kind of LFSR has advantageous properties, e.g. on average it puts out as many 0's as 1's.

Another embodiment of a LFSR is shown in Figure 5. Therein $p=3$ is selected.

This LFSR works exactly the same except for the calculation of the new g_0 . Since now $GF(3)$ is used, the addition g_0+g_3 has now to be done modulo 3. If it is started out with

- 5 $\{g_3..g_0\}=\{2,1,0,2\}$, the output '2' is got next and new $g_0 = \text{old } g_3 + \text{old } g_0 = 2+2=1 \pmod{3} \rightarrow$
 $\{g_3..g_0\}=\{1,0,2,1\}$. The output '2102122..' is produced as follows:

	$g_3..g_0$	output
	2102	
	1021	2
10	0212	1
	2122	0
	1221	2
	2212	1
	2121	2
15	1210	2
	...	

This is again an advantageous LFSR in the sense that roughly 1/3 of the output is '0's, 1/3 is '1's and 1/3 is '2's. Either '0' or '1' coming out can now be interpreted as a binary 0, and a '2' coming out can be interpreted as a binary '1'. This interpretation can be done in a mapping unit 200. In other words: if a '0' or '1' comes out the pack of the first signal remains

- 20 'unencrypted' and is stored unencrypted on the information carrier, if a '2' comes out the pack of the first signal is 'encrypted' and then stored encrypted on the information carrier. Because of this rule, this LFSR emits 2/3 '0's and 1/3 '1's. For other values of p the outputs $0,1,...,p-2$ are mapped to '0' (unencrypted) and $p-1$ to be mapped to '1' (encrypted) causing a fraction
 25 $(p-1)/p$ '0's coming out and a fraction $1/p$ '1's. It is obvious that it is possible to also produce fractions k/p by choosing an LFSR over $GF(p)$ and interpreting the symbols '0', '1', ..., 'p-k-1' coming out to mean 'unencrypted' and symbols 'p-k', ..., 'p-1' to mean encrypted.

Depending on the precise primitive feedback polynomial chosen in Fig. 5, some of the taps may also involve a multiplication by a fixed element from $GF(s)$.

- 30 Another possibility for a transmitter and a receiver to exchange a second signal hidden in an encrypted stream (first signal) is by using the freedom in the choice of the encryption key. The problem is if a random set of keys $K=\{K_0,...,K_n\}$ has already been used in the past, the transmitter wants to make sure the receiver doesn't consider keys from "K" to accidentally contain the second signal. Thus according to the invention a system is proposed

where transmitter and receiver agree upon a box or function $f(K)$ that (a) produces "no second signal present" when supplied with keys from K and (b) "second-signal-present" or "no second-signal-present" both with approximately 50% probability on all remaining keys. Additionally, an efficient implementation of the function or box $f(K)$ which satisfies (a) or (b) and an efficient algorithm for computing such a function or constructing such a box from the knowledge of $\{K_1, \dots, K_n\}$ are provided.

The derivation of the function f is based on a mathematical result that can be stated roughly as follows. If X is a collection of m -bit keys, of size n , say, then there exists an m -bit number a such that if the collection X is partitioned into two parts according to the value of the parity of the XOR of elements from X with a , then each of the parts contains about half of the elements of X . If a is chosen at random, then for each $\epsilon > 1$, the probability that the sizes of both parts differ from $n/2$ by at most $\epsilon \cdot \sqrt{n}$ is at least $1/(1-\epsilon)$. Also, if $n < m$, then there is an a such that the XOR of a with all elements from X is 0.

Using this result, a function f can be constructed such that the evaluation of $f(K)$ can be arranged in the form of a binary decision-tree of depth d with d approximately equal to $\log(n) - \log(m)$, where $\log()$ denotes the base-2 logarithm. Here, in each node v of the decision-tree, the m -bit XOR of K is computed with the m -bit number $a(v)$ corresponding to this node; the result of this XOR determines which of the two branches from v will be followed. The value of $f(K)$ will be the computed XOR-value at the end-node that is reached after d steps.

Such a decision-tree is shown in Figure 6. It is suggested to interpret say a 40-bit key 'x' as a 40-dimensional vector of which the co-ordinates can only be 0 or 1. The set of N -dimensional vectors with $\{0,1\}$ co-ordinates is well known in discrete mathematics as $GF(2)^N$ (just like the linear field described above, but now p is a power of 2). Like normal vectors it is still possible to compute the normal inner product as long as the calculation is done modulo 2. Say $N=4$ (not 40) and $a=(1,1,1,1)$ and $x=(1,1,1,0)$. Then $\langle a, x \rangle = 1*1+1*1+1*1+1*0 = 3 = 1$ modulo 2. In general $\langle a, x \rangle$ can only be 0 or 1 (because of the calculation modulo 2), i.e. a is perpendicular to x (0) or not perpendicular (1). If vector a is fixed and x is run through all $2^4=16$ possible vectors in $GF(2^4)$ it is found that exactly $1/2$ of them are perpendicular to a ($\langle a, x \rangle = 0$) and half are not perpendicular ($\langle a, x \rangle = 1$). In the tree of Figure 6 there are different a 's at the nodes of the tree. At the beginning $\langle a, x \rangle$ is computed. If the outcome is 0, one goes left, otherwise right. Say one has to go left. At the next node $\langle a_0, x \rangle$ is computed. Say one has to go right. Then $\langle a_{01}, x \rangle$ is computed etc. until the bottom nodes are hit. If the outcome at the last node is '1' this can be interpreted as "trigger-present"

otherwise as "trigger-absent" message. Although for this implementation of function f all keys are drawn from $GF(2)^N$ and computations are done in $GF(2)$ (i. e. calculate modulo 2), it is clear that this can be straightforwardly generalized to keys interpreted as elements of, or drawn from $GF(q)^N$, and computations done in $GF(q)$, where q is a prime power (e. g. a power of 2).

Already many keys have been used. It is therefore preferred to make sure that using such a key as value of 'x' in this tree does not accidentally end up at the last node with a '1', because that would make an old disk look like it has a trigger (which it cannot have, since at manufacture time such triggers were not used).

In the above practical case, it holds that $n = 4000$ and $m=40$, so that d is about 7. The decision- tree will contain 2^d-1 , so about 127, nodes, which means that about 127 40-bit numbers have to be stored while an evaluation of f will require about $d = 7$ m-bit XOR's

A copy protection system according to the invention is shown in Figure 7. Therein an apparatus 1 for storing information on an information carrier 17 is shown which stores the information according to the method as described above using a first and a second signal. Further, an apparatus 2 for reading out information from the information carrier 17 is shown which comprises means for detecting the first and second signal and a physical mark as described above. It further comprises means 11 for refusing playback of the information read from the information carrier if a second signal but no physical mark has been detected. According to the invention the information regarding the second signal, i. e. the information which second signal is used and how this second signal is logically embedded in the first signal is transmitted from the apparatus 1 for storing the information to the apparatus 2 for reading out the information so that the apparatus 2 for reading out the information can correctly detect the second signal.

It must be noted that the invention as described above is not limited to the embodiments explained. For example, the invention is not only related to DVD ROM-discs, but to all pre-recorded media in general. Further, the invention is not only related to a wobble, but to all physical disc marks, which can be used for distinguishing pre-recorded discs from recordable discs. Further, the invention is not only related to CSS, but to all encryption schemes. Further, the invention is not only related to the triggers as described above, but related to all triggers obeying the following conditions: i) detection of the trigger is possible without decrypting the content, ii) the trigger can not be removed without decrypting the content.